

MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1873.

GOOD READING FOR THE COUNTY

COURT AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

The map in this place is defective in the fact that it fails to define the contemplated extension of the Memphis, Little Rock and Fort Smith road from Fort Gibson to Albuquerque, along the valley of the Canadian river. It is along this line that the Atlantic and Pacific road, already extended from St. Louis to the vicinity of Fort Gibson, finds its way to New Mexico. Of this road, as richly endowed as Tom Scott's Texas Pacific, the Little Rock and Fort Smith line becomes a convenient part. The south branch of the Kansas Pacific will not stop at Pueblo. Pueblo and Albuquerque and Santa Fe will soon constitute points on the rapidly extending southern branch of the Kansas Pacific, which, at Albuquerque, meets the line from St. Louis to Memphis. The map tells the whole story of the future greatness of Memphis, as affected in coming years by our commercial relations with the new northwest. From these States and Territories the fruit States must draw their supplies, and in these States, where food and labor must be cheap, manufactures will flourish, even as in this city they will prosper, when bread and bacon cost little more than in the grain and bacon fields about Kansas City, Ellsworth and Abilene. Kansas finds its natural shortest and cheapest route to a market and to the sea through Memphis. The coast of Texas is too remote, and at Memphis a boundless market for breadstuffs, as broad as the Gulf States, is opened to northwestern farmers. Then, from Memphis barges will transfer wheat in bulk to sea-going steamers at New Orleans. The map even illustrates the necessity for the ship canal at the mouth of the river, of which late so much has been written and spoken, and shows how to add twenty-five per cent. per annum to the value of the northwestern grain crops. From this map the conclusion is irresistible that the future greatness of Memphis depends upon the very facts that have been stated. It is the trade of all the Southern States drawn into by an irresistible force, but food and cotton, and coal will be, each, cheaper here than in any city of the south. Not only will our trade be limitless, as the demands of these great States must be boundless, but population multiplied by the rapid multiplication of manufactures. The natural deduction from every fact indicated by this map is the conclusion that the future, sturdiest enemies Memphis has known are they who retard the perfection of roads which connect with unimpeded certainty the rapid aggrandizement of Memphis and of the country of which it is the commercial capital.

THE PROPOSED NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

There are half a dozen schemes

involving the construction of narrow-gauge roads to converge at this place: the road down the valley of White river, from about Jacksonville, the road to Oxford; another penetrating the Yazoo valley; another along the eastern shore of the Mississippi to Helena; another to Somerville and Bolivar; another to Jackson; another from Raleigh to Brownsville, Texas, and another to the Gulf. Each of these schemes finds its ardent advocates, and the question is whether wealth enough may be gathered to construct these highways so indispensable to the people. Roads we can have, and experience tells us the matter they are the power and more illiterate and vulgar the people. In any country, the ratio of population to intelligence is in direct ratio with facilities for intercommunication. How can these roads be built? They need not cost more than twelve hundred dollars per mile. To devise ways and means, it is proposed that a convention, constituted of those interested in these several schemes, be held in this city at an early day. If the people can contribute land, and money, and labor enough to grade the roads, the construction of the roads will be the rest, and an interest held by a city or county in one road may be used as a basis of credit in constructing another, and stock in these two will build a third. These are matters that demand discussion and the definition of practical plans and uniform systems. All these roads should have a central depot, and each will enrich the rest. When should the convention sit?

THE GRAND JURY AND COUNTY COURT.

The county court is about to involve

itself in further troubles. Section four hundred and eight of the State code declares: "It is the duty of the county court to erect a courthouse, jail and other necessary county buildings." If the county court have violated positively this plain injunction of the code is there remedy? Are not laws of this court punishable as well as outright infractions of the positive precepts? Has the grand jury no power in the premises? or may not the all-prevailing court of chancery be invoked? A fire not long ago almost cost this city and county countless millions; and, worse than this, the turmoil and social havoc of a century of infighting. And yet we have no place of security for public records or for monuments of titles to real property. Have grand juries no power, and codes no force? When may we have a courthouse at the west end of Madison street?

STATE GRANT OF TENNESSEE.

We publish the following with pleasure

and hope the request for its publication by all the papers in the State will meet with a very general response. The establishment of granges is now undoubtedly the most important movement in the country, and one in which every farmer, no matter what his status, has a direct interest. We hope, therefore, this call of a general assembly, so responded to by an attendance expressive of the agricultural wealth and the importance of the farming interests of our State:

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GRANGE.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

MEMPHIS APPEAL.—These granges have been organized for the purpose of uniting the scattered granges in the State, and of establishing a central body of instruction and advice. The convention will convene on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at ten o'clock, at the Commercial Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee. All papers in Tennessee friendly to the grange movement are requested to publish this notice. J. A. VAUGHAN, General Secretary National Grange of the United States for Tennessee and Arkansas.

THE NEW YORK HERALD SAYS THAT

since the Vienna congress

the Vienna congress has been so thoroughly disgraced, Americans evince infinitely less disposition to rush to Europe. People going to the old world from the United States are even ashamed to show their passports. Van Buren makes a defense of his conduct in the *Herald*, but the *Herald*, publishing its extracts from the *Standard*, as to the culpability of Van Buren's conduct. Of Mr. Jay, the American minister at Vienna, we only

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issued before the British parliament. It is a return moved for by Sir John Trevelyan, showing the number of Roman Catholic clergymen engaged in all the prisons of the kingdom, and the amount of salary which they get. From the return it is seen that in the United States, where the Roman Catholic prisoners are not allowed the benefit of clergy of their own faith, and where, where some have been appointed, the pay is discretely small.

The ways of grand juries are

sometimes past finding out. People who are fortunate enough to know what is going on in Iowa are probably possessed of the facts in the Rankin case. Rankin was State treasurer, and, taking advantage of his opportunities, "irregularly" some four hundred thousand dollars out of the funds in his charge. When he was detected he repented and confessed. Last week the case was presented to grand jury at Des Moines for indictment, but that body refused to return a true bill. The probabilities are strong that a portion of that amount was placed where it would do the most good.

The lords of the treasury of Great

Britain have sanctioned the establishment of a money-order office at Vienna for the temporary accommodation of those visitors who will require to send and receive remittances between Vienna and England during the time of the exhibition. It is to be conducted on the plan which was adopted at the Paris exposition—the plan of a counter within the building, with a clerk from the general postoffice, London, to grant and pay money orders; but the orders will be issued and paid by Messrs. Wolskel and Co., at the English consulate in Vienna.

The prospects for a large growth

of corn in 1873 are daily diminishing. The lateness of the season has been remarkable. The cold, raw and wet weather has prevailed in all parts of the country. Though there are many conflicting reports concerning the extent of the corn crop, the prevailing opinion is that the area is not more than half as extensive as in 1872. The season has not been so dry as last year, but the corn has not been so well watered. In 1872, the probable production would fall short of last year's crop by one-half. The corn crop in Illinois, which has been the same generally throughout the corn-growing States, *Chicago Tribune* estimates at 1,000,000 bushels less than last year's.

The statement that the board of

examiners for the treasury department resigned on account of the failure of the system of open competition, is pronounced by them as unfounded. On the contrary, they say the system has